/109 cont./

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with that of Tarija because the inhabitants of the missions of both colegios were of the same Chiriguano race.

/110/ The illustration placed at the beginning of this chapter /see p. 148/ is one of the said photographs; it shows a group of Chiriguano women with their festive clothing and adornments, who are ready to attend a public gathering for drinking; it was made in the Boicovo Mission and taken with the others to the exposition. The group of Indian day laborers is reserved for the chapter which deals with work and chores; both groups show the physical constitution of the race, about which Señor del Campano, after the exposition was over, wrote his book; perhaps this gentleman also had seen the four Chiriguano who were brought from the Tarija missions (1).

[113]

1. Notizie intorno ai Ciriguani /Information on the Chiriguano/. Florence, 1902. This is the most complete work that exists in Italy, in view of which I decided to write the present one here where the Chiriguano live.

## Physique

• 14

After having studied the territory that a tribe occupies and consigned to paper what is most characteristic, and, next, having discovered appropriately by means of traditional and historical data or well-founded suppositions the origin and derivation of the tribe, the first thing that is exhibited to the ethnographer and to any observer is the physical body; its proportions, whether large, small, or average, soon strike the eye, the latter, the observer, considers mentally what the former, the physical ethnographer, sees, and begins his narration and then goes on to the character.

/13 cont./

166 towns from which one man had come from each one. From Charagua, Parapití, and Carapati two had come from each one, four from Ingre, five from Santa Rosa, and eight from Machareti. Unfortunately, the native soil of the Chiriguano women was not stated, and it is only said that they came from Bolivia.

141 The average height of the Chiriguano men measured by Lehmann-Nitsche is 163.4 cm., and the height of the Chiriguano women measured is 151.7 cm. This average height of the women measured is not a little less. The average height of the eight men from Machareti was only 161.8 cm., and that of the two men from Parapití only 158.1 cm. But the average height of the four men from Ingre was 169.15 cm. The tallest of the Chiriguano men measured, who had a height of 178.6 cm., had come from Ingre, and the shortest, with a height of 153.5 cm., from Machareti. The smallest woman (between 35 and 40 years old) was only 143.0 cm., and the tallest, 158.0 cm. These numbers show us that the height of different Chiriguano individuals is quite variable. Among the Chiriguano measured by Lehmann-Nitsche, the number of those who came from the same region is too small to be able to make exact deductions about the differences in height of the Chiriguano of the various regions in order to be able to clearly demonstrate the somatic influence of mixture with other tribes.

• 14 The photographs of Chiriguano types published by Lehmann-Nitsche show great variations among the different features and bodies, which corresponds to the fact that the present-day Chiriguano are the product of a mixture of various ethnic elements.

113 114 142 Good photographs of the Chiriguano of the southern part of their territory can be found in the publication of von Rosen, Ethnographical Research Work during the Swedish Chaco-Cordillera Expedition, 1901-1902 (48). Erland von Nordenskiöld

48. Stockholm. 1924.